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# BRITISH & COLONIAL

# PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

**FORTY-SECOND YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVI.  
NUMBER 24.

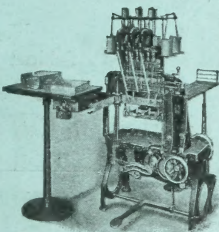
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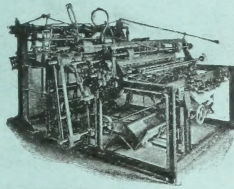
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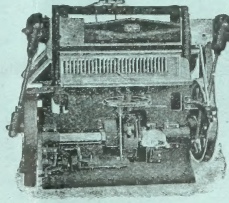
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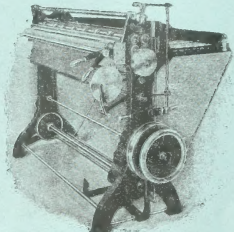
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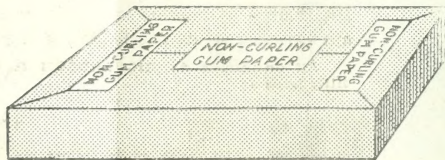
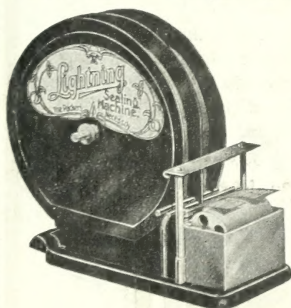
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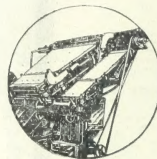
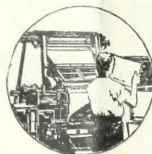
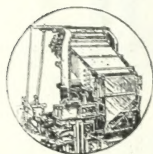
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LONDON: JUNE 10, 1920.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
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## The Cardiff Conference.

Interesting Proceedings at the Annual Gatherings of the Federation of Master Printers.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.]

Nearly 400 delegates from all parts of the country assembled at Cardiff on Saturday for the 20th annual conference of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom. They were given a civic reception at the City Hall on Saturday evening by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress (Councillor G. F. Forsdike and Mrs. Forsdike) and members of the Corporation.

The conference opened at the Cory Hall on Monday morning with the holding of the Eighth Cost Congress, Mr. Alfred F. Blades (Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, London), the president of the Federation, in the chair. Mr. Blades expressed deep thanks to the South Wales printers for the warmth of their welcome, and said it was quite apparent that they were in for a record conference. In a brief statement as to the position of the wages question the president said ballots were being taken returnable this week-end of the union memberships concerned, and no advance of wages should be paid by any printer until the result of these ballots was known.

Before calling upon Mr. W. Howard Hazell (Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, London and Aylesbury and chairman of the Federation Costing Committee), "the great son of a great father" to give an address on the new problem of plant and machinery in relation to costs, Mr. Blades said he looked upon the costing system as a health problem. (Hear, hear.) He could tell them from his own experience that if they took up the costing system they would never regret it. If gener-

ally adopted it would enable them to eliminate unfair competition from the craft and to settle such matters as wages negotiations at one conference, instead of having to deal with 23 trade unions. When, as he hoped to see one day, every master printer was in his Federation, and every employee in his trade union, they would be at a still greater advantage and be able to unify their costing systems very much. (Applause.)

### The New Problem of Plant and Machinery in Relation to Costs.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell, the next speaker, said:—The war has brought many changes and difficulties to the printing trade, and one of the most striking changes is the great advance in the cost of all new machinery, and as the cost of new machinery has grown, the value of machinery in a printer's works has increased in a corresponding degree.

The price of new machinery is now two or three times what it was previous to the war, and if a printer has depreciated the book value of his plant on a proper basis the machinery in his works is now worth at least double what it stands at in his books. The question, therefore, arises, how is this extraordinary variation in the value of plant to be satisfactorily dealt with by the Costing System, so as to enable printers to recover the increased expenses? The question is a complicated and difficult one, and I think it would be well if I remind you of the position before the war.

The Costing Committee recommends that depreciation at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum be written off the diminishing value of a printer's plant. This means that if a machine were purchased costing £100, at the end of the first year £100 would be written down to £90, and the 10 per cent. or £10 depreciation would be included in the costs of production. At the end of the second year, 10 per cent. on the book value of £90, viz., £9 would be treated in the same way, and year by year the value of the plant in the printer's books would be diminished. The result is, at the end of 20 years the machine that originally cost £100, would stand in the printer's books as worth a little more than £12, and during the 20 years he would have included the sum of £88 in his costs of production, and, therefore, charged them to the customer. He would probably find at the end of 20 years that he could obtain about £12 for the old machine, which, with the £88 he had accumulated in the form of depreciation, would provide the necessary capital to replace the machine that had worn out.

The principle of the Costing System is that the customer should pay for all the materials used and services rendered, and if machines are worn out in his service, he should pay such a price as will replace that machinery. Under pre-war conditions the 10 per cent. depreciation carried out this principle. Under post-war conditions the situation is very different. If a printer wishes now to buy a machine which previously would have cost him £100, he will have to pay anything between £200 and £300, and by the normal depreciation he will only have £100 capital with which to purchase it. The Costing Committee recommends that on pre-war plant double depreciation should be written, in order to provide some of the additional capital necessary to purchase machines at post-war values. It would not be satisfactory to deduct double depreciation off the book value of the plant, as if this were done, the plant would in a few years be written off altogether, and as plant has appreciated considerably in value, the books would not show the position of the business. They, therefore, recommend the following procedure:—

That normal depreciation should be written each year off the book value of the plant, and a similar amount of depreciation should be deducted from the profits of the business and placed to a "special reserve" for the replacement of machinery. It is probable that the income-tax surveyors will not permit double depreciation to be treated as an expense of the business, and they will only allow the normal depreciation.

For example, if the book value of the printer's plant at the end of his financial year amounts to £1,000, and he has written 10 per cent. depreciation, £100 would be deducted from the book value of the plant, and written as an expense of the business. If that printer were making £1,000 profit he might pay, for income-tax and excess profits duty, the sum of, say, £400. This would leave £600 net profit. He must not distribute the £600 as

profit for the year, but should write £100 to the "special reserve" for the replacement of plant, leaving £500 net profit for distribution. This second £100 for depreciation must be included in his expenses for the year, and allocated over the departments, and would thus be included in his hourly rates.

As printers have not been able to buy new machinery for a number of years, the book value of the plant will be considerably less than its original purchase price, and by writing double depreciation, as suggested, the printer will not have accumulated double the original cost of machinery at the time the machinery is discarded; but the additional depreciation he will write off will go some way towards providing the necessary capital, and he will be charging to the customer a large part of the cost of replacement of machinery. If all the plant should be very old and need replacement in a few years, the amount of depreciation he has written per annum will be very small, and in such cases it would be worth while considering if it would not be well to write more than double depreciation.

So far I have only dealt with pre-war machinery. Machinery that has been bought since the war at the present high costs, should be entered in a separate account in the private ledger, and the normal depreciation should be written on this post-war plant, and included in the expenses of the business before arriving at the net profit. As time goes on, the pre-war plant will gradually be turned out, the account in the ledger will be reduced, until it disappears altogether, and only post-war plant remains, on which the normal depreciation is written.

May I repeat the method that is suggested for dealing with these questions? Keep two accounts in your ledger—one for the value of your pre-war plant, and a second account for your post-war plant. On your pre-war plant continue to write the normal depreciation, and include it as an expense in the business before arriving at your net profit. Whatever the amount of annual depreciation on this account may be, a similar amount should be posted to a "special reserve" for the replacement of machinery, and this second depreciation cannot be deducted as an expense before arriving at the profit for income-tax charges. On the value of post-war machinery, normal depreciation should be written and included as an expense in the business before arriving at the profit for income-tax charges. For costing purposes, however, the three amounts of depreciation must all be included in your costs and allocated over the departments in the proper way, and thus the cost of replacement will be charged to the customer.

There is only one other point I have to refer to, and that is how to adjust the hourly rate on post-war machines. If a printer bought a machine shortly before the war for £100, and buys a similar machine now, he would pay nearly £300 for that machine, and if he based his hourly rates strictly on the original cost of the machine, the hourly rate of the post-war machine would be considerably higher than that of the pre-war machine, and jobs



on the new machine would cost a great deal more, although there might be no difference in the output of the machines. If the pre-war machine costing £100 and the post-war machine costing £250, are really of the same character and capable of giving the same output, it is manifest for costing purposes that the hourly rates of the two machines would be about the same.

In the costing system we recommend that each £50 of the original cost of the machine should be treated as one unit, and that these units of the machine should be divided into the machine-room cost, to find the cost of the machine, and if this rule were adhered to, the pre-war machine of £100 would be taken as representing two units, and the post-war machine costing £250 would be taken as worth five units. The best method of adjustment would be to continue to treat the pre-war machine on the £50 basis, and to make the unit of the post-war machine £100. If the post-war machine cost double the price of the pre-war machine, the hourly rate would work out the same, whereas if it cost three times the pre-war machine, it would work out at a higher rate. The present prices of machinery are very variable, and in deciding on the units for each machine, some judgment must be used as to whether it is desirable to strictly adhere to the £50 and £100 unit value.

In some cases it may be desirable to increase or decrease the units of the machine by one or even two units, if there be some marked advantage or disadvantage in using the machine, and this adjustment may be necessary in basing the units of post-war machines. Whatever slight variation might be made in the units of each machine, the total cost of the machine-room is always recovered, as by reducing the number of units, the cost of the unit goes up, and, therefore, the double cost of the new machines will be always recovered in the hourly rates.

There are other methods of dealing with the appreciation in the value of machinery, by capitalising the amount of the appreciation. This has been done in some cases, and may be desirable, but it is not the system that the Costing Committee recommends, and a printer, if he capitalises the present high value of his machinery, might find himself in an unsound financial position in the future, if, owing to increased competition and the greater production of machinery, the price should be reduced in years to come.

The costing system during the war has shown how it can be adjusted to meet the great variations caused by reduced staff and increased cost of wages and materials, and this question of the appreciation of machinery again shows how the system can be adapted to meet the difficulties as they arise, and the Costing Committee earnestly hopes that all printers will adopt this method of dealing with the enhanced value of machinery.

### DISCUSSION.

The discussion was opened by Mr. F. Steel, head of Messrs. Fdk. Steel and Co., Ltd., Stroud, who said Mr. Howard Hazell had once more placed the printing trade under an

obligation to him by his lucid address. One of the most difficult problems in connection with costing, said Mr. Steel, was concerned with the additional value of the machinery they had in their works. He had gone carefully into this matter in a personal way, and had ascertained from various makers the present-day prices of a series of machinery, including two-revolution presses, Wharfedales, platen machines, cutting machines, etc., from which it appeared that printers could not expect to buy any plant at less than a 200 per cent. advance on pre-war price. Type was not up quite so much—140 per cent.; brass rule had advanced 150 per cent., and chases 200 per cent. If for fire insurance purposes only, they should remember this increased cost of plant.

Mr. R. J. Lake pointed out that it took 35 years of diminishing value to write a machine down to scrap value under the system advocated by Mr. Howard Hazell. He would like to show Mr. Hazell a memorial that was reposing somewhere in the Federation's archives, annotated and corrected by Mr. Hazell's father, to the Inland Revenue authorities, declaring that a flat rate of depreciation was the only fair one—(laughter)—and to point out that he gave evidence before a Royal Commission that a flat rate was the only fair rate. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hazell remarked that although his father might have recommended a flat rate system, he never adopted it in his works. (Laughter.)

Mr. Percy said it would be the salvation of many printers if the Federation would give some guidance as to fire insurance, as with present valuations of their plant, if many of his friends in that hall had a fire they would be ruined. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hazell replied that if a printer had not at least doubled his fire insurance he was riding for ruin, and they were not over insuring if they trebled its value in some instances.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, general secretary of the Federation, dealing with the point raised by Mr. Lake, said correspondence took place with the income-tax authorities some years ago, and they were told that they would allow 10 per cent. to be taken off as the diminishing value of type,  $\frac{7}{8}$  per cent. off all printing machinery, and take into consideration any machinery of a particularly delicate character. He had heard that if they exhibited the intricacies of the monotype or linotype to the income-tax surveyor he would almost allow them anything—(laughter)—and 5 per cent. off motive power plant, while recently 5 per cent. had been granted off fixtures and fittings. They were now asking that the chief inspector of income-tax should receive a deputation putting forward a claim to increased allowances for depreciation, but their main difficulty in making such a claim was that their own members were not taking full advantage of the allowances already made.

### Hourly Rates.

Mr. Goodwin was then called on for an address on hourly rates: what they meant and

why they should be used. As a Welshman' he said, he was proud of that representative gathering. Cardiff was a remarkable example of the costing system and the carrying out of an intensive costing campaign, thanks to the enthusiasm of a few energetic workers. The result was, he was told—he did not know whether it was true—that there were more master printers' motor cars in Cardiff than in any town in the United Kingdom. (Laughter.) Proceeding to his subject, Mr. Goodwin denied that the Federation, as charged in certain quarters, had issued instructions to the trade what to charge. What they had done was to issue standard hourly rates as guides to those printers who would not go to the trouble of installing the system themselves. The establishment of a fair price clause was just as necessary to-day as a fair wage clause. (Hear, hear.) The existing standard hourly rates would be probably out of date next week, if the advance of wages came into force, and they would be faced with the difficult task of drawing up new ones. The hourly rates had been built up on scientific lines, were simple and more accurate in working than percentages and would enable a fair average price to be set up for all parts of the country. No one could to-day afford to guess what his hourly rate was. Ten per cent. on 5s. was a more serious matter than 10 per cent. on 1s. 6d., which was the figure years ago. When all of them used these hourly rates it would be a happier world for printers. (Hear, hear.)

### Jobbing Price List.

Mr. W. J. W. Grieve (Messrs. Grieve and Son, Dumfries), speaking on the value of a jobbing price list from the point of view of the printer and the customer, said the latter expected the former to be able to give a price instantly for a small job, and it was here the list came in so useful, saving much valuable time in making up estimates, and obviating costly errors. In nine cases out of ten it gave the customer what he wanted to know.

Mr. T. J. S. Guilford (Messrs. T. P. Guilford and Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames), opening the discussion, said he hoped the next wages increase would terminate these things, because they wanted to get down to their business betterment schemes, one of which was the formation of a minimum price list. (Applause.) Every association and alliance should set about the formation of such a list, and he suggested that in accepting membership of an association a man should be asked to agree to charge not less than the minimum figure on the price list for the job. (Hear, hear.) Let them make a stand for fair remunerative prices in future, agreeing among themselves what those fair prices were.

Mr. A. Williamson, secretary of the Cost and Charges Committee, in "A Survey of the Past and a Vision of the Future," said no observer could be indifferent to the great changes which had taken place in the printing industry. The art had progressed enormously, the cost of production had greatly increased, and he hoped the profits had proportionately and legitimately increased. Their industry was notable in this respect—

no other possessed a cost-finding system which enabled them to arrive at uniformity in cost. The ghost of "it does not pay," which used to jibber in composing-rooms, had been laid, for the printer had been provided with a talisman in the costing system. During the past year more installations of the system had been made than in any previous years. (Applause.) In looking to the future, the speaker said that there would flow from the "League of Costers," which he hoped to see established, similar benefits to those they expected from the League of Nations.

Mr. F. H. Stevens then spoke on "Expenses Chargeable to Materials," and we shall print his excellent address in a subsequent number.

Mr. Corrigan, of Bristol, who said he spoke as a general manager, with a sales force of 30 travellers, agreed with Mr. Stevens that 5 per cent. for selling cost was a ridiculous figure. The average cost of selling flat papers, bags, wrappings and greaseproofs all over the country was, he found, much more like 10 to 12½ per cent.

Mr. Hazell explained that it was perfectly manifest firms who sent their travellers all over the country could not sell on a margin such as that allowed, but the Costing Committee had to consider those businesses also which sold their printing in the city in which they did it.

### Costing Classes.

"Costing Classes: How they can be run by a master printers' association," was the subject dealt with by Mr. Kirkby, of Messrs. McLay and Co., Cardiff. He urged that technical education committees should be induced to include such classes in their syllabuses, and told of the success which followed Cardiff's pioneer efforts in this direction. They had a short course of 12 lectures, and at the second one 100 students were enrolled, while the average attendance for the whole course was over 50. At the close of the session 22 candidates sat for the examination under the auspices of the technical committee. Eight obtained first-class passes, ten second class passes, and only two failed to pass. (Applause.) Nothing would so much help to bring the general adoption of the costing system about as the establishment of such classes as these in every area of the country.

Mr. Montgomery Hennegin made the final contribution to the afternoon addresses with one on "How Costing Helps the Management," a full report of which is held over.

Mr. Cawley questioned whether the worker wanted to know much about costing. The

[Concluded on page 592].

AH!



## Trade Notes.

THE *Manchester Guardian Commercial*, a new weekly journal (3d.), makes its first appearance to-day. It is to be devoted to the general interests of the trade of the country.

A COMPLETE printing press, with cases of type and a composing stand, were found in the mysterious room raided by the police in Jubilee-street, Mile End.

PROFESSOR PATRICK ABERCROMBIE, hon.-secretary of the University Press of Liverpool, is trying to raise a "publication fund" of £1,000 a year to subsidise the printing of learned works by the University of Liverpool.

The name of Messrs. Harrison and Sons, London, printers and booksellers, appears in the *London Gazette* in a list of tradesmen who hold Warrants of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, from the Comptroller to H.R.H., with authority to use His Royal Highness's Arms.

PERHAPS not every printer knows the very useful printers' price lists produced by Mr. W. J. W. Grieve (of Messrs. Grieve and Son, Minerva Works, Dumfries). These lists, which are a great help to quick and safe estimating, are produced in sets of three, comprising, first, a booklet with detailed estimates for a representative selection of jobs; second, a neat little condensed list for the vest pocket; and, third, a mounted list—the three being sold together at 7s. 6d. per set.

AT the annual conference of the National Unionist Association, held at Birmingham this week, Sir Archibald Salvidge (member of the Central Council) is moving a resolution expressing the opinion that any increase in the rate of postage on printed matter will involve an undue share of the maximum scale of election expenses being appropriated to postage account, and urging that such increased postal charges should not be imposed upon election matter.

AN ENJOYABLE RAMBLE.—Under the auspices of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association a successful ramble to Virginia Water took place on Saturday. The party, which numbered about thirty ladies and gentlemen, made the journey through Windsor Great Park, making a frequent halt to admire the beauty of lake and cascade and of the gorgeous display of rhododendrons to be seen there at this time of the year. An *al fresco* tea, partaken in the gardens of the "Rising Sun" at Blacknest, was a feature of the excursion, the beautiful plants and flowers on all sides lending an additional charm to the substantial meal provided. The party returned to town in good time, after having spent one of the most enjoyable outings of recent years. The arrangements for the day were in the capable hands of Mr. Geo. A. Eden.

THE Newbury R.D.C. has passed plans for additions and new factories at the Colthrop Paper Mills.

MAJOR F. H. BOWATER had the past rank of S.D. conferred upon him at the annual festival of Mark Grand Lodge of Freemasons this week.

AMONG other newspapers to increase their selling price are the *Leicester Daily Post*, the *Leicester Daily Mercury*, and the *Leicester Mail* (1d. to 1½d.), and the *Grocer* (6d. to 8d.)

MR. G. R. HALL CAINE last week addressed the Council of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association on the news-print position in Canada.

WHILE on his visit to the Dominion, Mr. Hall Caine was made a trustee of the American Paper and Pulp Co., and a director of the Saguenay Pulp and Power Co., the Chicoutimi Pulp Co., the St. Lawrence Pulp and Lumber Co., and seven other subsidiary concerns.

SOME June brides are said to be carrying prayer books instead of bouquets. One book bound especially for the purpose has a cover of mother-of-pearl and end papers of white and gold brocade. Within are the date of the wedding and the crests of the two families superbly illuminated.

THE meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-east London, to be held at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, on Tuesday next (4 o'clock) will be especially interesting. Mr. Cecil Clay has consented to be nominated as president. At the general meeting, which will follow the election of officers and committee, Mr. A. Langley (Euston Press) will give an address.

STAMPED STATIONERY PRICES.—The Postmaster-General announces that stationery bearing stamps appropriate to the new postage rate is now being issued for sale at post offices at the following prices: Letter-cards bearing 2d. stamps, 10 for 2s.; embossed postage envelopes, 11 for 2s.; registered envelopes, bearing 4d. stamps, from 4½d. to 6d. each, according to size. The charge for the cards and envelopes over and above the actual face value of the stamps has been increased.

THE Lindenmeyr and Johnson Paper Co. Ltd., 11B, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.4, have forwarded a set of samples of their wide assortment of papers. The Hammermill Bond series, in white and twelve different colours, is admirably suited for general business purposes, quality and price being equally attractive. The Hammermill Safety Paper is specially adapted for preventing erasure on cheques, and also serves the same valuable purpose for receipts, etc. The Public Service Bond is another fine line, turned out in six colours, and in various sizes and weights. The company are also agents for a large range of beautiful and serviceable cover papers, besides holders and cutters and the neat Pyco tape moistener.



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THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1920.

## Current Topics.

### The Wages Position.

THE position with regard to the wages negotiations remains at present undecided, though hopes are widely entertained that another week or two will bring an amicable settlement of the dispute. There was a well-attended meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers at Stationers' Hall on the 4th inst., when the conference of May 27th between the Master Printers' representatives and those of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation was fully reported, and the Council approved the action of its representatives. At a special Administrative Council meeting of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, held also on the 4th, at General Buildings, it was decided, after a lengthy discussion, to recommend that the unions accept the offers of 10s. and 3s. 6d. The recent ballot of the Typographical Association, reported as showing a large majority in favour of insisting on the original demands, was taken before the

present and improved offer was made, and is superseded by a new ballot which is now being taken of the whole of the unions concerned. This ballot is being proceeded with as quickly as possible, and it is expected that returns will be completed so that the decision reached may be communicated to the employers on the 18th inst. The employers have been notified by their Federation to await instructions from headquarters before paying the offered increases of wages.

\* \* \*

### The Cardiff Conference.

WITH the conclusion of its twentieth annual conference, the Federation of Master Printers enters upon a new year of activity conscious of having in the past months accomplished much for the benefit of its members and the craft at large. And during the proceedings of the conference the bonhomie and enthusiasm manifested by the members attending the gatherings, together with the inspiring and instructive influence of the various addresses delivered, must have sent members forth with new hopes that the growth of solidarity among all interests represented in the printing industry is an assurance that the future of the trade is to be brighter than its past. The presentation to Mr. Alfred F. Blades fittingly concludes the term of office which the retiring president has filled with such indefatigable and distinguished service, while in Mr. E. W. Humphries the Federation has chosen one likely to prove a successor worthy of the honoured but exacting post. The report of the Cardiff proceedings, which we are able to publish this week, will be supplemented later, when we hope to report fully several interesting and important addresses which space does not allow of our including in our current issue.

## T.A. in South Wales.

THE annual conference of the South Wales group of the Typographical Association was held at Cardiff on Saturday, Mr. F. Pawson presiding. Mr. James Ford, Cardiff, was elected president, and Mr. W. Cadogan, Newport, vice-president. A discussion took place in regard to the new wages demand and eventually it was decided to recommend all members of the Association to vote against the acceptance of the 10s. a week offer. It was understood that the ballot would be taken during the week.



## Envelope Making & Manufacturing STATIONERY INDUSTRY.

### Wages Agreed.

The Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee in this industry met on Tuesday at 1-3, Queen-street-place, Mr. Heary Godfrey, President of the Employers' Federation, being in the chair on this occasion. The question of the schedules of wages in the industry was discussed, and it was afterwards agreed to amend the figures for male adult workers by an increase of 10s. per week, and for fully skilled women workers by 3s. 6d., with corresponding increases for piece-workers.

The amendment of the figures in the schedules was left to the secretary of the Employers' Federation, and to the general secretaries of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers and the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers.

## Personal.

At the meeting of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee of the Envelope Making and Manufacturing Stationery Trade, on Tuesday, the Committee had the assistance for the first time of Mr. Kelly and Mr. Friend (the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers), and of Mr. A. E. Holmes (Printing and Kindred Trades Federation). It may be taken that this addition to the workers' delegates on the Committee ensures that every employee engaged in the industry is represented when questions of vital importance to the industry as a whole are discussed.

The British delegates to the Imperial Press Conference, to be held in Canada in August, include Viscount Burnham, Sir Frank Newnes, Sir George Toulmin, Mr. G. A. Isaacs (Natsopa), and Mr. T. E. Naylor (L.S.C.).

AMONG the recipients of the honour of Knighthood of the Order of the British Empire is Sir Albert F. Stephenson, who is managing director of the *Southport Visitor*, and chairman of the *Oldham Daily and Weekly Standard*, in which papers he holds a controlling interest, while he is associated as director with the *St. Helens Reporter*, the *Preston Herald* and other newspapers in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

MR. T. ROBERTS "T.A." organiser of Liverpool, has been elected to the position of organiser which covers the Northern district of the "T.A." and part of Ireland.

## Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

### PARENT ASSOCIATION.

### June Meeting and Concert.

At the June meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, held at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday last week, the following were elected as new members, several of them present being personally welcomed by the president, Mr. A. E. Jarvis, who was in the chair:—Mr. W. Wright (Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Old Ford. Manager—Artist and Transfer Depts.); Mr. F. Grey (Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Old Ford. Manager—Litho. Dept.); Mr. C. F. Mansfield (*Sporting Life*. Overseer—Composing); Mr. J. A. Wightmore (Co-operative Printing Society, Ltd., Tudor-street. Overseer—Composing); Mr. W. R. Oxbrow (Hogarth Press, Willesden. Overseer—Composing); Mr. W. Oliver (Ripley and Co., 17, Silk-street, E.C. Manager—Litho. Dept.); Mr. A. V. Ball (Merivale Press, Cowcross-street, E.C. Overseer—Litho.).

The President announced that the membership for London had now reached 694, and expressed the hope that by the next meeting it would have been raised beyond 700.

Mr. E. W. Whittle, secretary, reported the present position with regard to the deputations on the subject of overseers' salaries which it is hoped will be received by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the L.M.P.A. To fill vacancies in the two deputations, two new deputies were elected.

Mr. S. M. Bateman mentioned that Mr. A. E. Jarvis, the Association's president, is to sail for the United States on the 9th inst. on business. On behalf of the Association, he wished Mr. Jarvis a pleasant voyage and safe return. This was heartily endorsed by the meeting, and on the suggestion of Mr. E. H. Berryman Mr. Jarvis was asked to carry friendly greetings to a kindred association in New York, the International Association of Printing Crafts.

Mr. Jarvis suitably acknowledged the good wishes and the behest. He paid a tribute to New Yorkers' cordial hospitality as hosts to British visitors.

The secretary then referred to the good time in store for those attending the United Gathering in Leeds on the 12th. He asked for immediate notification of any further requirements for hotel accommodation.

The very excellent concert programme provided included contributions by the following:—Miss Maude Catling (song, piano solo and accompaniments); The Mayfair Singers (songs, male voice quartette); Mr. Sydney Ballinger (songs); Misses Connie Whittle (14-year-old daughter of the Asso-

ciation's secretary), and Gracie Foicik (duets) Mr. Harold Freeman (songs); Messrs. Green and Ballinger (song by former, with clever humming imitation of 'cello accompaniment by latter); and Mr. T. E. Catling (songs).

On the motion of Mr. Bateman, seconded by Mr. Whittle, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to all the artistes, and to Messrs. Jackson and Compiling for acting as stewards.

## Printers' Provident Association.

The ordinary general meeting of the Printers' Provident Association was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on May 17th. Mr. H. Basil Cahusac in the chair. The secretary (Mr. Stanley G. C. Jacobs), having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman, in moving the adoption of the committee's report and audited accounts, drew attention to the satisfactory position of the Association and pointed out that although outgoings had been exceptionally heavy, it had not been necessary to draw upon the reserves, which were increased by £953. The committee had also been able to reduce the rate of the subscription to the Distress Fund by half.

In dealing with the report, the chairman referred to the resignation of Mr. H. J. Waterlow, who had acted as manager of the Association since its inception, for the greater part of the time without remuneration.

Mr. C. H. Husk (Novello and Co.) who, with Sir Cecil Harrison, had, on behalf of the members, made a presentation to Mr. Waterlow, expressed Mr. Waterlow's sincere thanks.

A resolution placing on record the appreciation of Mr. Waterlow's services was passed, as also were resolutions increasing the scope of the unemployment benefit.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Thos. Goldsmith and Mr. F. W. Trollet were re-elected to represent the benefit members, and Mr. H. Basil Cahusac and Mr. G. E. Hodgkinson were re-elected to represent the contributory members on the Committee of Management.

Messrs. Fincham, Partridge and Co. and Mr. B. P. Bishop were re-elected auditors for the current year.

**PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES FOOTBALL CHARITY CUP COMPETITION.**—This competition is being restarted in the coming season. All clubs connected with the printing industry are eligible to enter. Firms wishing to compete for the trophies should communicate with either of the Hon. Secs.: Mr. G. V. Maddams, Fry's Metal Foundry, 25-42, Holland-street, Blackfriars, S.E.1, and Mr. H. J. Parker, 14, Berwyn-road, Herne-hill, S.E.14.

PAPER of all kinds, particularly wrapping greaseproof and paper bags, are needed in Johannesburg.

## The Paper Situation.

### Mr. A. W. Foster Explains It to Master Printers.

Mr. A. W. Foster, secretary of the Paper-makers' Association, found himself in an unaccustomed position on Monday week when he addressed a large gathering of master printers on the subject of "The Paper Situation." The occasion was the annual general meeting of the W. and N.W. London Master Printers' Association, which was held at the Westbourne Park Institute. This frank coming-together of representatives of interests sometimes thought of as antagonistic brought none but happy results and forms a precedent which might well be followed.

Mr. Foster began by referring to the Victorian economic theory that every customer is a potential enemy, and said he thought that to-day we ought to have progressed far beyond that notion. Interdependence of different parts of the world, and different parts of the same industry and different industries upon one another is now being recognised, and he was glad to speak of the difficulties of the papermaker to master printers, upon whom, to so large an extent, the papermaking industry depended. For he believed that a bargain is only a good bargain when it is a bargain to both parties.

Mr. Foster went on to speak of the large amount of ignorance of the difficulties of the papermaker, both on the part of those who sold him his raw material, and those who bought his finished product; and as an example of the fact that mutual understanding often destroys mistrust and antagonism, the speaker referred to the Sub-Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to investigate the conditions of the papermaking industry. That Committee consisted of representatives of the papermakers, the papermaking trade union leaders, and representatives of consumers of papers of all kinds. He thought he had never seen so impressive an effect of gradual revelation on peoples' minds. When they started the proceedings of the Committee, the consuming interests felt that the papermaker was their enemy; but as the papermaker's difficulties were revealed, their attitude became more and more sympathetic, and in the end the Committee was able to produce an absolutely unanimous report.

"There is no such thing as paper," said Mr. Foster; "paper is not one article; it is a dozen articles." Illustrating the wide range of purposes for which paper is made, he referred to the buff form that "Government officials occasionally (!) use," and to a very different use of paper to form the operative point of a British rifle bullet.

Speaking next of supplies of paper, Mr. Foster quoted as a rough estimate that before the war 20,000 tons of paper of every sort (ex-



cluding boards) were made in this country. But, making 20,000 tons, we were using 30,000 tons, and thus we were dependent upon outside these islands for one-third of our supply. He said that roughly 4,500 tons consisted of brown wrappings which the ordinary Government official did not regard as paper at all. Here Mr. Foster told the story of a certain official who, in discussing the number of men required by papermakers in war time, said he did not see why every papermaker should not stop 100 or so of his machines and keep the other 100 or so going. (Laughter.) A further 7,500 tons consisted of "news," and here the speaker emphasised the very uneconomic consumption of wood by the daily Press. He said that to save the world from serious paper shortage, the paper for the daily Press should be made from annual grasses. Later in the evening, in answer to a question, Mr. Foster pointed out the labour difficulty which hinders the use of such grasses and said he looked rather to bamboo: in this connection he referred to the work of Mr. W. Raitt, cellulose expert to the Government of India. Proceeding, he said that fortunately there were still some people in the world wanting really good paper that will last. Thus 1,500 tons a week consisted of writings ranging from hand-made to tub-sized. The remainder consisted of about 3,300 tons of esparto and 4,500 tons of wet printing.

### World Shortage of Paper.

Before the war, he continued, we made 20,000 tons and imported 10,000 tons. To day, he supposed, we were making somewhere about the same, although we had not been doing so for the last twelve months because machinery was out of repair and much waste had been occasioned by the change from the two-shift to the three-shift system. Other countries, however, were not sending us 10,000 tons. He referred to the difficult position in Scandinavia and to the equally difficult situation in the United States and Canada. The United States had gone mad in the extravagant use of paper, as evidenced by the huge size of some of the American Sunday journals. Almost every ounce that Canada was making over and above her own requirements was going to the States, and yet the United States were experiencing a serious shortage. Thus we, in this country, faced with shortage of supplies and having to meet also an increased demand for paper, found ourselves, as regards supplies, in the hands of our Scandinavian friends, Norway and Sweden. They, when we complained of short supplies and high prices, asked how they could possibly make us wood pulp when we English were charging them £10 a ton for coal.

After quoting comparative figures showing the contrast between prices now ruling for Scandinavian pulp and those paid in 1913, Mr. Foster summed up by saying we were paying somewhere about three times as much for pulp under present abnormal conditions as we should have to pay if the trade were on a proper economic basis. Moreover the merchant was allowed no credit but had to pay cash against shipping documents. To indi-

cate further the financial difficulties of the papermaker Mr. Foster said that from the records of a number of firms it appeared that to finance a papermaking business to-day demanded the locking-up of a little more than three times the amount of money necessary in a similar case in 1913.

Mr. Foster spoke also of the difficulty of wages, and told of recent applications of increases of wages, reductions of hours and arrangements for holidays. He added that labour conditions in Norway were in a critical state, and there was some danger of a stoppage within the next two months.

### Paper Prices Here.

Glancing over the papermaking resources of this country, Mr. Foster said we had just over 500 paper machines. It was hoped to increase our output of paper, and somewhere about 60 to 80 additional machines were on order, and would begin to work within eighteen months. That would ease the situation, but so long as present wood pulp conditions continued, he did not personally see much hope of decreasing prices.

Referring to what he thought might be a controversial subject, he said he probably had as much experience as most people of the inner working of the mind of the British papermaker, and in his view the papermaker was not out to bleed his customers; as a prudent businessman the papermaker had to secure a working profit, but in all the instances which he (Mr. Foster) was aware of in which prices had been inquired into, they had been found to be such as would have been approved of by any reasonable business man who investigated the position. In saying that, he did not hold a brief for every agent, merchant or middleman coming between makers and ultimate customers. There had been cases of prices being unduly enhanced. During the control period, one parcel of paper changed hands five times between maker and consumer; and while its price at the mill was £750, the consumer paid £1,750 for it. Business of that class did no good to anybody. If distribution of paper could be reorganised so that the illegitimate middleman was eliminated, we should have done a very great deal towards putting the industry on a proper footing.

Mr. Foster concluded by expressing the hope that in the reconstruction period the papermakers, the wholesale stationers, the printers and other paper-buyers might be banded together to make their industry a model of organisation, working for the benefit of every unit in it. He could say on behalf of papermakers as a whole that their energies would be devoted to arriving at such a consummation. He added that a few conferences between the papermaker and his best customer, the printer, might result in something being done towards bringing about that very desirable state of affairs.

Mr. Foster's address was followed with keen interest by his audience of printers, who, after expressing their appreciation and briefly discussing some of the points raised, passed a very hearty vote of thanks to the speaker.

# The New F.M.P. President.

Mr. E. W. HUMPHRIES.

In these troublous transition days, when the new world is coming painfully to the birth, our industrial leaders, both on the side of Capital and on that of Labour, find themselves in positions of such storm and stress as none but men of special strength and wisdom can hope to withstand successfully. Though the printing industry has a pre-eminent record of orderly and comparatively peaceful progress during the changing conditions of recent years, the office of President of the Federation of Master Printers is, nevertheless, one of those weather-beaten heights which but few are competent to hold; thus the Federation's task of choosing a new president was a weighty one. In electing Mr. Edward Walter Humphries to the post, the Federation has chosen a man of wide experience, of proved executive ability, and of modern, sane views upon the very important subject of industrial relationships, and we think it will be generally agreed that the Federation has made what promises to be a very happy choice.

Born 56 years ago, in Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Mr. Humphries belongs, on his father's side, to a yeoman family dating back to the fifteenth century, while on his mother's side he comes of an old Yorkshire stock. When his father died he was but three years old, the youngest but one of sixteen children. He was educated at Elmfield College, York, and upon his mother's removing to Norwich—as she did on medical advice, on account of serious illness—the boy Edward was apprenticed to Messrs. Jarrold and Sons, Ltd., the well-known Norwich printers, with whom, after completing his apprenticeship, he remained as one of the firm's managers for seven years.

## The Lund-Humphries Partnership.

In the year 1884, Mr. Percy Lund became proprietor of the *Ilkley Free Press* and was also issuing the *Naturalist's World*. Mr. Humphries joined him in 1896, and the firm was known thereafter as Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., Ltd. The firm started a photographic journal, which had a worldwide circulation; they also published other photographic literature, becoming then, as they are still, closely identified with the photographic trade. On the introduction of the half-tone block, Messrs. Percy Lund, Humphries and Co. became associated with Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co. in the production of "Penrose's Annual," the famous process year book which for 25 years has stood unrivalled as the chronicler and demonstrator of the various developments that have taken place in the realm of photographic reproduction. As Messrs. Percy Lund, Humphries and Co.'s business prospered and grew, more extensive works had to be found, and the firm adopted

the method of placing all the departments upon one floor, which in itself has an area of three-quarters of an acre.

Besides being engaged in exacting managerial work for his firm—the last 25 years having been spent in the position of managing director—Mr. Humphries has found time for a great deal of energetic service in the cause of the organisation of master printers. His interest and his ability in this direction are indicated by his having been for seven years chairman of the Bradford Master Printers' Association, also by his having been elected chairman of the Yorkshire Alliance, and vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers.

With various forms of social activity, too, Mr. Humphries has been closely identified. He has acted as a district chairman of the Bradford Guild of Help, and has also shown a practical interest in hospital work, being chairman of the House Committee of one of the Bradford hospitals.

In the way of hobbies or recreation, his tastes lie chiefly in the direction of music, golf, motoring and country life.

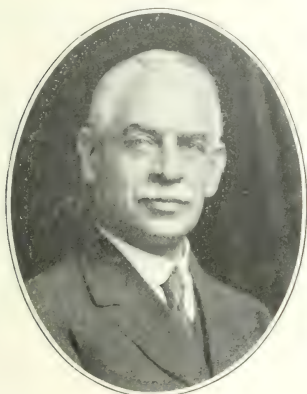
Of Mr. Humphries' four children, two daughters and two sons, the younger son made the supreme sacrifice in the late war, being killed in action on the Somme in July, 1916. The elder has also an heroic war record. Being in the Bradford Grammar School Company of the 6th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, he was mobilised on August 4th, 1914, and on the conclusion of hostilities retired from the Army with rank of Captain (Flight Commander); he has also received the Military Cross and the M.B.E. He has lately become a director in his father's firm, his duties being those of works manager.

## Views on the Industrial Situation.

In his speech the other day at the annual meeting of the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance (briefly reported in our issue of May 27th), Mr. Humphries referred in eminently sane and sympathetic fashion to the present-day aspirations of labour, and in conversation recently with a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* he expressed himself in similar strain. He acknowledged that the relationship between capital and labour to-day is in the melting pot. "Labour," he said, "is asking for the realisation of a great many ideals. Some of the leaders are out for uprooting the tree of our present industrial system. While I sympathise with them in many respects, the object I have set before myself for a great many years now is not to uproot the tree, but to co-operate with labour in pruning it, cultivating the tree in order that it may bring forth better



fruit." Mr. Humphries went on to express the opinion that some of labour's aims must be contested, but added that he had always maintained that the fighting must be done by frank and friendly argument, not by "the obsolete methods of strike and lock-out." For 32 years, he said, he has had the management of men and women, and during that period he has never had friction of any kind. He holds that for one party in a labour dispute to condemn and curse the other as being altogether in the wrong leads nowhere; the only thing to be done in order to remove bitterness and produce the right spirit of co-operation is "to sit round a table, and in a frank open-hearted way to state difficulties, and if one finds oneself in the wrong at any point to admit it."



**Mr. E. W. Humphries.**

Mr. Humphries concluded by expressing his earnest hope that the way in which the trade unions have been dealt with during the war, their experience of the negotiations which have led to increases of wages, reduction of hours, and payment for holidays, may make possible the advent of more cordial co-operation than has been attainable hitherto. Given the right spirit on both sides, and working in accordance with the principles exemplified and embodied in the Whitley Councils, the printing industry, Mr. Humphries hopes, will find working efficiency enhanced, production bettered and increased, thus ushering in the dawn of a brighter era, for master and man alike.

A VETERAN of the printing trade in Cardiff in the person of Mr. John Owen Phillips, late chief overseer of the *Western Mail*, has passed away after a long and painful illness, aged 67. He had been a member of the *Western Mail* staff for over 40 years.

## Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

### Salaries Question Discussed at the Monthly Meeting.

There was the customary good attendance of members of the Association at the monthly meeting held on the 1st inst. at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. Mr. A. J. Daines (President) and Mr. A. W. Hunt (Vice) faithfully officiating in their respective offices.

The secretary read the minutes of the last monthly meeting, which were formally adopted, and afterwards presented one or two items of correspondence.

A new member, Mr. H. Kefford (binding), Howard and Jones, received from the president, on behalf of the Association, a very hearty welcome. Mr. Kefford suitably replied.

The balance sheet of the annual dinner, which showed a deficit of £9 is., was presented. On the motion of Mr. T. Hunt, seconded by Mr. Ware, it was resolved to take from the Entertainment Fund the amount necessary to balance the account.

Several members having expressed the desire that the Association should visit a paper mill for their annual outing this year, it was left to the secretary to make inquiries as to what mills would be operation on a Saturday, and if conveniently situated for the proposed visit.

The secretary was asked to report on his inquiries at the next monthly meeting.

### Deputation Appointed.

The next item on the agenda was the salaries question, and the president invited the members to discuss the matter freely so that the executive would have some data to guide them in their deliberations. Several speakers, in view of the past history of the Association, and its innate desire to fulfil its chief functions, that of social intercourse and comradeship, found it difficult to take up an attitude of collective approach to the master printers. The opinion was freely expressed that this question was a vital one to them as overseers, and something should be done in the matter.

Views were given by many members who spoke warmly in favour of finding out whether the Association could get into touch the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, and so collaborate with that body in voicing their grievances.

After some further discussion, a deputation of six members was elected to deal with the matter, and a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the deputation to get into touch with the P. M. and O. A. with a view to joint action with that body, or failing that, to make overtures with the master printers themselves.

After a vote of thanks had been accorded to the chairman the meeting closed.

## L.M.P.A. Confirms 10s. Offer.

### Annual General Meeting of the Association.

The annual general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association, held at Stationers Hall, on the 1st ult., began with a report by the president, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, who was in the chair, as to the present position of the Unions' memorial for a general wage advance. Mr. Austen-Leigh prefaced his remarks by explaining that this annual meeting occurred only five months after the last (held in December) as a result of the changing of the Association's financial year, which had been made to accord with the Federation's year by ending in March.

Briefly recapitulating the more recent history of the wages demand, Mr. Austen-Leigh mentioned the special general meeting of May 14th (reported in our issue of May 20th) when the offer of 6s. to the men and 2s. 6d. to the women to take effect from the first pay-day in June, was unanimously confirmed, although the men's representatives had rejected this offer and insisted that any advance granted should begin as from the first pay-day in May. He went on to say that when this offer was emphatically turned down by the unions, and it seemed quite possible strike notices might be received or locking-out become necessary, Mr. Blades and Mr. Goodwin (for the Federation of Master Printers) met Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Holmes (for the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation) and put the position before them, suggesting that the dispute be referred to the Joint Industrial Council, to arbitration, or to some industrial court. The men's representatives made the counter suggestion that the matter should first be considered by the two Federations acting nationally. They had to get their various sections to agree to this proposal, but eventually agreement was reached on the part of all the unions with the exception of the Typographical Association. Moreover the binders agreed to take part in such a conference. The conference was due to be held on Thursday, May 20th, and on the previous day the Council of the Federation of Master Printers met to decide on what action to take. It was clear it was impossible to get agreement on the basis of the offer previously made, especially as in the meantime the Government figure for the increase in the cost of living had advanced from the 138 per cent. to 141 per cent.; moreover fresh increases in costs, as in the case of coal and sugar, seemed to indicate that next month's figure would be 145 per cent. This meant an increase of 2s. a week according to the method of estimation used. Then it was expected that the Restriction of Rent Bill would come into force in about a month's time, and that would mean increased costs averaging about 2s. 6d. a week. Taking all this into consideration, the Council, after a

long sitting, instructed the Labour Committee in meeting the men next day that they might offer increases of 7s. 6d. for the men and 3s. 6d. for the women. At Thursday's conference the matter was most thoroughly debated, the meeting lasted from 11 a.m. till 7.30 p.m. Towards the end of the conference it seemed impossible that a peaceful settlement could be reached even on the basis of this revised offer, and as the men's representatives laid special stress on the coming increase of rents, it was thought that agreement might be possible on the basis of a 7s. 6d. advance from the first pay-day in June and a further 2s. 6d. if and when the Rent Bill should come into force. The men's representatives, however, felt themselves unable to agree to this, and the only suggestion that seemed to offer any chance of settlement was found to be that of an advance of 10s. to come into effect on the second pay-day in June. With regard to the women, the masters' representatives strongly urged a differentiation between the increase to be granted to London and to the provinces, an advance of 2s. 6d. in London and 3s. 6d. in the country being offered. The women's representatives strongly opposed such differentiation, and pressed for an advance of 4s. instead of 3s. 6d. A 4s. increase was, however, firmly refused them, and the position reached was that the 3s. 6d. offered should be put to the ballot of the unions' members.

Mr. Austen-Leigh pointed out that those recommendations had to be put before the Council of the Federation of Master Printers, to meet on Friday, June 4th, also before the men's executives, and before the T.A. He said he did not regard the suggested settlement as entirely satisfactory, and he admitted the detrimental effect of rising costs, felt especially by the smaller printers. Taking all things into account, however, he advised the meeting to approve of the agreement tentatively arrived at. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That this meeting, having heard the report as to the negotiations which have taken place between the Labour Committee of the Master Printers' Federation and the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation, approves the increases tentatively offered, subject to agreement by all parties, viz., 10s. to adult male members of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation and also 3s. 6d. per week to male juniors and fully qualified women in the printing and binding industry, such increases to become operative from the pay-day of the week ending June 12th. Further, that this meeting authorises the L.M.P.A. Council to concede the usual proportionate increase to learners."

Mr. Albert Bennett emphasised the difficulties of the situation, which made concession necessary. He said he hoped every member would try to pass the increased cost on to his customers. He seconded the resolution and urged its unanimous acceptance.

After a short discussion, in which Mr. Harris, Mr. Burt and Mr. Saunders took part, the president replying, the resolution was put to the vote. It was carried with only two dissentients.



The Association's hon. treasurer, Mr. J. H. Williams, being unavoidably absent, the President presented the interim financial statement and report for the period November, 1919, to March, 1920. As the amount payable to the Federation had not yet been paid, the accounts were only tentative, but showed a satisfactory surplus of income over expenditure. The accounts, he said, were not usually printed and circulated, but members could inspect a copy at 24, Holborn. Mr. Austen-Leigh moved that the financial statement and report be approved.

Mr. Tee seconded the resolution.

On the suggestion being made that a copy of the accounts be sent to the secretary of each district association, the president replied that it was the custom to do so, and it would be done.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

In the absence of the treasurer, the president then moved a resolution expressing approval of a subscription for the year 1920 to 1921, on the basis of one halfpenny in the £ of wages paid, subject to deductions for amounts exceeding £50,000 and £100,000 respectively.

Mr. Purbrook seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Sir Wm. Waterlow having raised the question of what increase in the cost of printing would follow the suggested increases of wages—

Mr. W. Howard Hazell, chairman of the Costing Committee was called upon, and replied that the Costing Committee had investigated the matter and found that in the ordinary miscellaneous printing offices of London costs would be increased 11 per cent. This estimate covered increased costs due to the proposed increase of wages, also increase of general expenses due to increased rates, increased postage and one or two other items. Big periodical houses and houses having a great deal of overtime or night-work would find greater increases of costs.

Proceeding to the next item on the agenda, Mr. W. Howard Hazell moved a resolution confirming the Council's resolution approving an allocation to the Federation of Master Printers of one farthing in the £ of wages paid, subject to a rebate of £1,000 in respect of special matters dealt with by London. He pointed out the necessity for adequate funds to be available if the Association was to increase its strength.

Mr. E. Unwin, sen., hon. treasurer of the Federation of Master Printers, seconded.

Mr. W. H. Burchell wanted to know what amount would be payable to the Federation and what the Federation was going to do for London.

The President estimated the sum payable as £3,500, and explained that London shared with the provinces in benefiting from the Federation's work. The rebate of £1,000 he thought compensated for particular work done in London.

Mr. Burt said he had at the beginning objected very strongly to the way in which the subscription of a farthing in the £ had been brought forward, but the matter had been very thoroughly thrashed out by the Council.

He was now thoroughly convinced that London was paying only a proper share. He urged union in support of the trade as a whole.

On the resolution being put to the meeting it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Alfred F. Blades moved, Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh seconded, and it was agreed, to re-elect the Association's auditors, Messrs. Roberts, Wright and Co.

As the meeting came to an end, Mr. Blades spoke very appreciatively of the lucid statement of the wages position made by the chairman (Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh) and of the assistance he had given in the negotiations. He called for a vote of thanks, which was very heartily accorded.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Bush, E., and Bush, H. Machines for varnishing or gumming sheets of paper, etc. 14,563.
- Hunter, E. K. Means of producing etched plates for printing. 14,598.
- Locke, E. A. Paper boxes. 14,282. (United States, July 16th, 1919).
- Lumex, Ltd., and Milligan, R. Envelopes. 14,554.
- Spicer Bros., and Wycherley, S. R. Loose-leaf binders. 14,594.
- Wigglesworth, J. W., and Wigglesworth, Ltd. Show cards. 14,476.

### Specifications Published, 1919.

- Newton, C. H. Machine for simultaneously printing amounts in figures and words on dividend warrants, cheques, receipts and the like. 143,339.

### 1920.

- Valentine, H. J. Children's toy books. 143,486.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

### 1920.

- Berliner Spezialmaschinen-Industrie Victor Sternberg. Machines for cutting and printing tickets. 143,575.

THE *Bookplate Magazine*, issued by the Morland Press, Ltd., 190, Ebury-street, S.W.1, is an excellently produced and interesting magazine containing many fine reproductions of bookplates together with important articles. Its next issue is to be a special Danish number, illustrating the progress of Danish art in relation to the bookplate.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  Pref., 16s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 15s. 6d.; Cassell, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Ptg. Pref., f.p., 16s. 6d.; J. Dickinson, 22s. 9d., New Ord. (iss. at 20s., 5s. pd.), 9s.; Ilford, 20s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 20s., Pref., 15s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 11s. 6d.; International Linotype, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Lady's Pictorial*, Pref., 38s., 37s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 20s. 9d., Pref., 14s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Linotype, A Deb., 62, B Deb., 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Edward Lloyd 15s.; Charles Marsden, 23s. 9d., 24s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Pref., 20s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6 p.c. 1st Mt. Debs., £30 pd., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  do. f.p., 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; New Pegamoid, 24s.; George Newnes, 13s. 3d., Pref., 12s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Pictorial Newspaper (7 p.c. Cum.), 19s. 6d.; Roneo, 43s. 9d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920), 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Raphael Tuck, 18s. 9d., Pref., 68s. 9d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 20s. 6d., Def., 23s. 9d., 23s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Pref., 13s. 3d., 14s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Weldon's, 30s.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), f.p., 24s. 3d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 7s. 9d., 19s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 13s. 6d., 12s. 9d.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS.—Profits for year, after paying income-tax and providing for depreciation, were £189,671; £10,000 to form nucleus of pension fund for editorial and administrative staffs, etc.; £100,000 for dividend on deferred shares, equal to 20 per cent. Last year, £170,501 profits, dividend same.

## NEW COMPANIES.

J. L. MORRISON AND CO., LTD. (LONDON).—Capital 10,000 in £1 shares. Manufacturers of, and dealers in, wire-stitching machines. Private company. First directors: F. Maginn, J. MacNab, and C. D. Mackay.

STAR PAPER MILL CO. (1920), LTD.—Capital, £625,000, in £1 shares. Manufacturers of, and dealers in, paper and similar substances, wood pulp and other fibrous products, etc. First directors: W. R. Challinor, J. Ely Jepson, J. Elliott Jepson, J. S. Rixon, A. Young, and A. E. Baucher. Registered office, Star Paper Mill, Feniscowles, near Blackburn.

MUSIC ROLL CO., LTD.—Capital, £10,000, in £1 shares. Private company. First direc-

tors: I. B. Shaw and H. F. Godfrey. Registered office: 78, Great Portland-street, London, W.

TELLA CO., LTD.—Capital, £2,883, in £1 shares. Photographers, art producers, artists, photographic enlargers, printers and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. G. Chessher and Mrs. M. L. Chessher. Registered office, 1, Southampton-row, W.C.

WOODHALL, MINSHALL, THOMAS AND CO., LTD.—Capital, £34,000, in £1 shares. Newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, lithographers, booksellers and stationers. Private company. First directors: C. P. Gasquoine and R. Thomas. Registered office, Caxton Press, Oswald-road, Oswestry.

D. CLANSEY AND CO., LTD. (Liverpool).—Capital, £5,000, in £1 shares. Printers, booksellers, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: D. Clansy and J. Tagg. First directors not named.

STANLEY MAYERS, LTD.—Capital, £2,000, in £1 shares (300 pref.). Stamp dealers and philatelic publishers. Private company. First directors: F. S. Mayers, C. S. Hawkins and J. D. C. Hawkins. Registered office, 5, Newcourt, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

BOWDON VALE PAPER CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of wholesale paper merchants carried on by A. E. Walker and E. W. Haward as "Walker and Haward," at Altrincham. Private company. First directors: A. E. Walker and A. Bonner. Registered office: Station Works, Stockport road, Altrincham.

STENT CLARKE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares, to take over (1) the business of printers and stationers carried on by W. Stent and Sons, at 32, High-street, Guildford, and (2) the business of a bookseller and stationer carried on by W. G. Clarke, at 159, High-street, Guildford, 13, Chobham-road, Woking, and High street, Leatherhead, as "Joseph Clarke and Son." Private company. The subscribers are W. S. Clarke and J. E. P. Lloyd. Permanent directors: W. G. Clarke (managing director), J. Baker and J. E. P. Lloyd.

NORBURY, SNOW AND CO., LTD.—Capital, £15,000, in £1 shares (5,000 pref.). Stationers account book manufacturers, bookbinders, engravers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. H. Allman and C. Norbury. First directors: H. H. Allman, C. Norbury, W. L. Norbury and E. Helas. Registered office Young-street, Back Quay-street, Manchester.



MACMILLAN EDUCATIONAL FILM Co., LTD.—Capital 2,300, in £1 shares (2,000 pref.). Manufacturers, producers and exhibitors of and dealers in cinematograph pictures, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., F. Macmillan, G. A. Macmillan, M. C. Macmillan, D. Macmillan, W. Macmillan, R. Gregory and J. Best. Subscribers appoint first directors. Registered office: 32, Charing-cross, S.W.

NEWNES AND PEARSON PRINTING Co., LTD.—Capital, £200,000, in £1 shares. Printers, lithographers, electrotypers, newspaper proprietors, etc. First directors: Sir Frank Newnes, Bt., Sir Arthur Pearson, Bt., C.B.E., Rt. Hon. Lord Riddell, J. M. Bathgate, W. Grieron, and N. A. Pearson. Registered office: 2, Exmoor-street, North Kensington, W.

PAPER TUBE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Capital, £200,000, in £1 shares, to take over the businesses of paper tube makers carried on by J. Stell and Sons at Holme Mill, Keighley; J. Swailes and Sons, Ltd., of Gladstone-street, Moorhey, Oldham; Lancashire Paper Tube Co., Ltd., of Molesworth-street, Rochdale; and Sidney Clifford, of Pollard-street, Bartown, Huddersfield, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of paper, paper pulp, papier mache, paper tubes, paper bobbins, boxes, blocks, beams, perforated tubes, crosswinding tubes, tubes for bleaching and cop dyeing, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: G. Stell, J. R. Stell, G. M. Swailes, H. Swailes, G. Kershaw, A. Taylor, L. Clifford and F. H. Clifford. Registered office: Oldham Cop Tube Works, Gladstone-street, Moorhey, Oldham.

## COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

LANGHAM STUDIO, LTD. (London).—Debenture dated May 25th, 1920, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: A. J. McMaster, Lanercroft, Stanley, Park-road, Wallington, Surrey.

TAPP AND TOOTHILL, LTD. (printers, Bramley, Leeds).—Mortgage dated May 13th, 1920, to secure balance of an account current not exceeding £8,000, charged on 4, King-street, and 1a, York-place, Leeds, and land forming site thereof. Holders: Bradford Second Equitable Benefit Building Society.

PORTALS, LTD. (paper and mill board manufacturers, Whitchurch, Hants).—Particulars of £120,000 debentures created May 17th, 1920, whole amount issued. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

J. FUNNEL CHRISTIAN AND Co., LTD. manufacturers of fancy and leather goods, stationers' and druggists' sundries, etc., Lon-

don).—Land registry charge, and charge on 15 and 16, Edmund-place, Aldersgate, both dated May 5th, to secure £1,300 and £1,000 respectively. Holders: Mrs. M. L. Golding and Mrs. F. F. Fornallaz, Westwood Farm, The Weald, Sevenoaks, and J. F. Christian, Woodville, Charminster-road, Bournemouth.

L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Particulars of £4,700 debentures authorised January 30th, 1920; whole amount issued. Charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to outstanding first debentures. No trustees.

A. C. CURTIS, LTD. (booksellers, etc., Guildford).—Mortgage on 33, High-street, Godalming, dated May 15th, 1920, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £1,700.

FLEET PRINTING Co. (MANCHESTER), LTD.—Mortgage dated May 7th, 1920, to secure £300, charged on certain land and premises in Manchester. Holder: G. Warham, Warburton, Ches.

ALFRED LING AND Co., LTD. (paper-bag manufacturers, London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £300 on May 20th, 1920, of debentures dated February 16th, 1911, securing £2,000.

J. ROBERTSON AND Co., LTD. (printers, St. Annes-on-Sea).—Mortgage dated May 22nd, 1920, to secure £487 4s. and further advances charged on 86, St. Albans road, St. Annes-on-Sea, and land forming site thereof. Holders: Halifax Permanent Benefit Building Society.

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

Rudin, J. H., 199, Strand, W.C.2, press representative. Trustee, A. Nisbet, 3, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2. Released April 24th.

Haworth, L. E. (trading as Haworth and Son), 60, Carnarvon-road, carrying on business at 10, Lord-street West, Blackburn, paper merchant. Trustee, N. Duxbury, 27, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn.

"SUNDRIES" is the title of a little magazine "published in the interests of the retail stationer" by the well-known Edinburgh firm of manufacturing stationers and printers, Wm. Ritchie and Sons, Ltd.

### CARDIFF CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 584.)

only subject, in his experience, the worker was interested in was what might be termed subjective costs—the amount of physical effort he was called upon to put forth. While on the one hand the employer was asking for increased output the worker was anxious for the expenditure of less effort. Very careful records were made of spoilt work; he should be glad to see records made of spoilt effort.

Mr. Bethel (Manchester) suggested greater efforts to train cost clerks. A class for teaching cost clerks had been carried on at the Manchester School of Technology for four years, but though there were 575 printing firms in Manchester that costing class could not provide 25 costing clerk candidates for a vacancy. Plenty of firms were ready to instal the costing system if they could obtain the clerks.

Mr. Hazell enumerated a number of towns where costing classes had been arranged, and said that he was looking forward to the time when the Federation would have, not three whole-time officials, but a dozen in all parts of the country to teach costing.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, president of the L.M.P.A. and vice-chairman of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., London and Colchester, spoke on the value of an emblem to firms using the Federation cost-finding system. He said that printers in this country, unlike the printers of America, under-estimated the value of using emblems.

Lt.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, head of Messrs. Fletcher and Sons, Ltd., Norwich, dealt with what an employer should look for in his costing figures. He said it was the best day's work they did when they adopted the costing system in his office. Among other things it enabled them to find that they had too much type locked up, that the departmental charges in a branch factory were too high, and to deal with the question of non-chargeable hours in the composing-room.

Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart (London), said an important thing was that the costing system gave them the total amount of spoilage and enabled them to locate it down to the department.

Mr. E. W. Humphries, president-elect of the Federation, of Messrs. Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., Bradford, paid a warm tribute to the work of the Costing Committee, and said that printers owed a deep debt especially to Mr. Howard Hazell and Mr. Austen-Leigh for their efforts.

Mr. Hazell, in reply, said he looked forward to the time when there would be no printing office in the country without its costing system. That would mean increased profits to them, lessened worries, and would place the trade in a far prouder position than it occupied at day.

The Cost Congress was then declared at an end. Next year's meeting will be at Harrogate.

### The Luncheon.

The delegates were entertained to luncheon at the Park Hotel by Viscountess Rhondda, who presided over a gathering which in-

cluded, in addition to those already named, Sir Cecil and Lady Harrison, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Keliher and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lea, London; Mr. and Mrs. W. Townsend, Sheffield; Mr. W. R. Codlin, C.B.E., M.V.O., Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, London; Capt. W. Bemrose, Derby; Mr. Edward Unwin (treasurer); Mr. Richard Gibb, Ministry of Labour, London; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Read, Newcastle; and Mr. Wesley Petty, Leeds.

Mr. Alfred F. Blades, in proposing the health of Viscountess Rhondda, coupled with an expression of the Federation's gratitude for her generosity, mentioned that her ladyship was a director of no fewer than 30 companies, of which the *Western Mail* was one.

Lady Rhondda, in reply, said she considered that organised capital should be prepared to meet organised labour anywhere.

### Election of President.

The annual meeting of the Federation was held on Tuesday, when Mr. E. W. Humphries was elected president for the year. An invitation to hold the next annual meeting at Harrogate was accepted.

The conference dinner followed at night.

## Re George Walter Phillips.

### Paper Bag Manufacturer and Printer.

This bankrupt, who failed in November 1899, applied to Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court, on June 8th, for an order of discharge. Mr. W. Boyle, official receiver, reported that the liabilities amounted to £742 10s. 2d.; the assets had realised £98 18s. 2d., and a first and final dividend of 1s. 9½d. in the £ had been paid. The applicant's mother died in June, 1895, leaving the business to her four children in equal shares. He (the bankrupt) continued to manage it, and in 1897, disputes having occurred between him and his relatives, the business was sold at auction for £50 net, which he received and retained, although part thereof belonged to his brothers, because he considered that they had had their money out in living expenses. The purchaser allowed him to continue, and subsequently to re-purchase the business. He then carried it on alone, but was pressed by creditors, and upon execution being levied in November, 1899, he filed his petition.

The bankrupt attributed his failure to losses in business and to bad debts, but principally to loans obtained by him.

The application was opposed by the official receiver on the grounds of (1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the unsecured liabilities; (2) omission to keep proper books of account; (3) trading with knowledge of insolvency; and (4) misconduct in concealing a small quantity of assets.

His Honour upheld the report, and imposed a further suspension of three years.



## Notes and News for The Bookbinder.

### Mounting Prices.

Bookbinders, both masters and men, are, of course, keenly interested in the present position of the latest wages demand, employers and employed in the bookbinding section of the printing industry being represented in the very comprehensive conferences that have taken place between the Federation of Master Printers and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. The final outcome of this demand is, as reported on another page, not yet known, but as master bookbinders have agreed to the offered increases of wages, it may be taken that some further increase of charges will be made to balance this latest addition to the cost of production. Another item in respect of which increased charges are anticipated is warehousing. The Master Bookbinders' Association has given the requisite six months' notice that the charges for the warehousing of quires and bound stock will be increased as from September 30th. Details have not yet been decided upon, but it is probable that the whole system of charging that has been in force during the last few years will be modified.

### Leather Substitutes.

Leather substitutes are taking the place of the real article in bookbinding to a considerable extent, and the same may be said of the fancy goods trade in which the great bulk of articles that used to be manufactured from genuine leather are now made from the excellent imitations that are now offered, and which, in many cases, can scarcely be distinguished from genuine leather even by the expert, unless by the application of practical tests. The leather substitutes so freely offered nowadays compare very favourably with genuine leather, and necessity is getting people away from the idea that a substitute is necessarily something much inferior, something to be avoided or derided. As a matter of fact a substitute may be a very useful and satisfactory article so long as it is used within reasonable limits of its adaptability.

#### "Kowide."

Among the many leather substitutes that are offered one of the latest is "Kowide," in which a special artificial leather is the base material. Book covers made from this are specially grained and are supplied in patterns and colours that imitate very closely the real article, while when used in combinations of harmoniously contrasting colours the re-

sults are extremely effective. The material is handled by the David J. Molloy Co., of Chicago, who also turn out a quantity of embossed work on the material, executed by special artists, and giving novel results that are said to be very popular, and deservedly so in these days when the price of leather makes the use of that material almost prohibitive for any but the most costly volumes.

### Japanese Leather Paper.

The Japanese are becoming experts in the manufacture of leather paper, an account of the making of which appears in the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts. The selected paper to be treated is spread out and coated with a thin rice paste mixed with lampblack, and dried on poles. This is followed by a coating of perilla seed oil, after which the sheets are again dried in the sun for from five to twenty days, the time varying with the period of the year. A paste-dye solution made of iron oxide, indigo and other substances is then applied to the paper, and the final operation is the impregnation with lacquer, which is smeared on by hand. Novel effects are sometimes produced on the paper by the use of bronze powder and stencils.

### Opening a New Book.

Careful opening of new books is a matter worthy of attention as thereby their life will be lengthened. This is especially true of expensively got-up books and books that are printed on heavy paper. To open a book properly it should be placed on a table, back down, and the front cover opened, then the back cover, then a few pages at a time from the right and from the left alternately, finally reaching the middle of the book. This method of opening will avoid cracking the glue at any place in the back of the book, and the trouble expended will be repaid by the longer life of the volume thus treated. It may be thought by those used to handle books in quantities that such precautions are too finicky and wasteful of time to be adopted in their entirety, but those who take an interest in the appearance of the volumes that issue from their workshops are glad of any hints that may be taken advantage of in their daily work.

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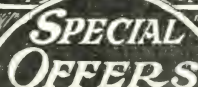
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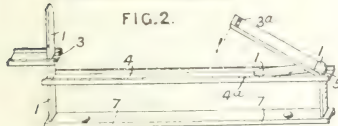
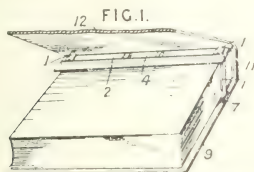
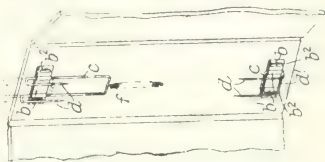


# New Inventions.

## Binding Pamphlets, etc.

An invention by Mr. A. E. Knoch consists of an improved means for binding, permanently or temporarily, leaves, sheets, pamphlets, etc., and comprises flexible binding-strips secured to one cover and adapted to be threaded through slots in lever arms, so that when these lever arms are turned over and held in a plane parallel to the pile of sheets, the strips are tensioned and locked relatively to the levers to bind the sheets together. The flexible tongues 1, preferably leather straps, are riveted to a bar 7 attached to a cover, and are passed

through wire, and are secured to the cover by bent tongue fastenings  $b^2$ . A cross-bar  $d^1$  to take the weight of the book is provided on the



through apertures 5 in a cross-bar 4 resting on the pile of sheets and through apertures 3 in locking levers 2, which are channelled to receive the loose ends, and have apertures 3,  $3a$  at different distances from the ends to give two different leverages. The levers 2 are then turned on their flanged heels down into the channel of the cross-bar 4, which has springy side flanges  $4a$  to grip and hold the levers. The board 9 is provided with a flexible extension 11 housed in a cover 12.

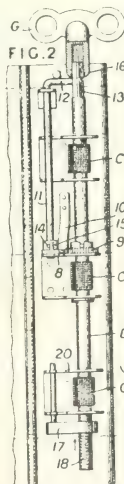
## Loose-Leaf Binders.

Mr. J. B. Marsh has patented an invention relating to a temporary cover or binder having prongs for engagement with the upper and lower ends of a book. Clamps  $b$  are provided at the ends of the back of the cover for securing the prongs, the upper prongs  $c$  being free to slide, and the lower prongs  $d$  being fixed. The clamps are formed from metal strip provided with grooves  $b^1$  to receive the wire of the prongs and doubled over upon the

lower set of prongs. A spring  $f$  may be provided for closing the upper prongs.

## Loose-Leaf Binders.

An invention patented by the Sieber Products Manufacturing Co. of St. Louis, U.S.A., provides for means by which the winding-shaft D for the tapes C of a loose-leaf binder



is locked against unauthorised reverse movement to slacken the tapes, by means of a ratchet-wheel 9 on the shaft D and a pawl 8,

which is held in engagement with the ratchet-wheel by a spring 10, and bears by means of a projection 15 on its hub against a pin 14 on a shaft 11 on which the pawl is loosely mounted, so that an arm 12 on this shaft is held in engagement with the key portion 13 on the winding-shaft D. The pawl 8 is tripped by means of the key G, which is formed with a cam surface 16 to displace the arm 12. Consequently the key can be used on the same end of the shaft to wind up the tapes, and, when pressed further on the shaft, to release the pawl and slacken the tapes. The key portion 13 is preferably made of triangular cross-section. To prevent reversal of the tapes by overwinding, a stop is provided comprising a nut 17 travelling on a screw-threaded portion 18 of the winding-shaft D, the movement being limited by an abutment 20 in the direction corresponding to release of the tapes. A sectional back such

FIG. 2.



as is described in specification 139,339 may be used. Under another patent by the same firm the back of a loose-leaf binder of the flexible band type is composed of two or more rigid sections E, E' hinged together, so that the back has sufficient flexibility to allow the clamping bars A, A' to approach each other, when the binder is opened, and thus slacken the tapes or bands C enough to permit the leaves to spread out flat. The sections E, E' and the covers F, F' are hinged on pins 4, on which also the clamping-bars A, A' are mounted so that they can rock relatively to the back and thus do not obstruct the leaves from opening out flat. The clamping-bars A, A' are angular in cross-section, providing a portion to bear against the rear edges of some of the leaves.

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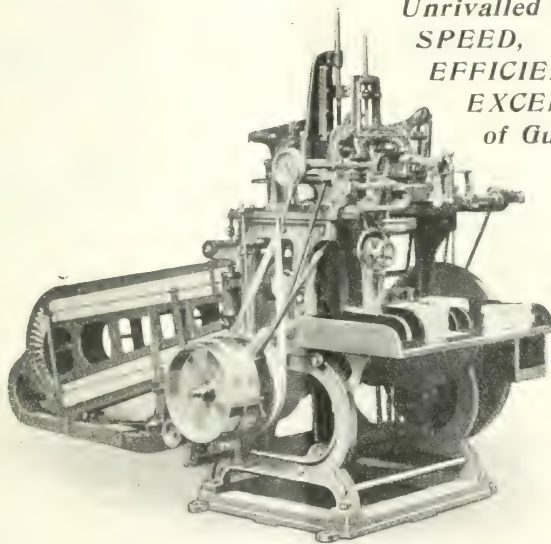
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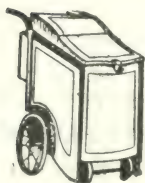
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